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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/681,384	10/09/2003	Takashi Kamijo	032009	6397
38834 75	90 02/01/2006		EXAMINER	
WESTERMAN, HATTORI, DANIELS & ADRIAN, LLP			FINEMAN, LEE A	
1250 CONNEC SUITE 700	TICUT AVENUE, NW		032009 6397  EXAMINER  FINEMAN, LEE A	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON	N, DC 20036			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			19
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/681,384	KAMIJO ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Lee Fineman	2872	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D.  Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period or Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tinuiting and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed the mailing date of this communication (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1)	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pr		5
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers  9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on 09 October 2003 is/are Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11)	wn from consideration.  or election requirement.  er.  : a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Settion is required if the drawing(s) is objected.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ojected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d	d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicat rity documents have been receiv u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:		

### **DETAILED ACTION**

#### Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 17 November 2005 has been entered in which claim 1 was amended and claims 15-17 were added. Claims 1-17 are pending.

## Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 1-9 and 11-14 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-12 of copending

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Application No. 10/871003. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the instant application are an obvious variation of the claims of copending Application No. 10/871003. One of ordinary skill in the art would interpret the limitation "a film" of copending Application No. 10/871003 to include either a single layer/monolayer film (as in the instant application) or a multilayer film.

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This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 5. Claims 1-3, 8-9, 11-12 and 13-17 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Taguchi et al., US 2002/0084447 A1.

Regarding claims 1 and 13-17, Taguchi et al. disclose an optical film/image display/polarizer (figs. 1-5) comprising a monolayer film (page 5, section [0035]) having a structure having a minute domain (aggregates, see also page 18 sections [0132]-[0135]) dispersed in a matrix (binder polymer, see page 19, sections [0148]-[0152]) formed of a translucent water-soluble resin (see page 19, section [0152]) including an iodine light absorbing material (page 5, section [0043]); wherein the minute domains and the iodine light absorbing

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materials are dispersed throughout the matrix (page 5, section [0035] and [0043] and page 18, section [0133]).

Regarding claims 2 and 3, Taguchi et al. further disclose wherein the minute domain is formed of an oriented birefringent material (page 5, section [0035]), which is liquid crystalline (page 18 sections [0133]) and therefore shows liquid crystalline properties.

Regarding claims 8 and 9, Taguchi et al. further disclose wherein the minute domain has a length of 0.05 through 500 µm in a direction perpendicular to the direction of an axis showing a maximum refractive index difference between the birefringent material forming the minute domain and the translucent water-soluble resin (page 18, sections [0135] and [0139]; and wherein the iodine light absorbing material has an absorbing band at least in a band of 400 through 700 nm wavelength range (page 15, sections [0128]-[0129] and table 2).

Regarding claims 11 and 12, Taguchi et al. further disclose wherein the polarizer is a polarizing plate (page 18, section [0144]) with a transparent protective layer (page 20, section [0164]) formed at least on one side of the polarizer.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 7. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taguchi et al. in view of Ito et al., International Patent Publication WO01/55753A.

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205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

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Taguchi et al. further disclose wherein a transmittance to a linearly polarized light in a transmission direction is 80% or more (see page 18, section [0144]). Taguchi et al. discloses the claimed invention except for a haze value 5% or less and a haze value to a linearly polarized light in an absorption direction is 30% or more. Ito et al. disclose a polarizing film with minute domains, wherein a transmittance to a linearly polarized light in a transmission direction is 80% or more, a haze value of 5.3%, and a haze value to a linearly polarized light in an absorption direction is 30% or more (Table 3). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the haze values like those suggested by Ito et al. to prevent scattering and thereby provide better imaging. Taguchi et al. in view of Ito et al. disclose the claimed invention except for the haze value in a transmission direction being 5% or less. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the haze value 5% or less, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. One would have been further motivated to make the haze value 5% or less for the purpose of providing a clearer image. In re Antonie, 559 F.2d 618, 195 USPQ 6 (CCPA 1977) See also In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272,

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## Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-17 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lee Fineman whose telephone number is (571) 272-2313. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30 - 4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Drew Dunn can be reached on (571) 272-2312. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

January 30, 2006